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that himself was guilty of putting tricks upon himself?

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortightedness.

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders.

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *over-fondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments.

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *over-dose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the sympathy counted natural.

He *over-acted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break.

Don't *over-fatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby nauseate and grow tired of a particular subject.

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another. An *over-greedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful.

To *OVER-ABOUND*. *v. n.* [over and abound.] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the foil,
So much does fructuous moisture *over-abound*. *Philips.*
The learned, never *over-abounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope's Letters.*

To *OVER-ACT*. *v. a.* [over and act.] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you should underdo:
A little call yourself again, and think.
Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Ben. Johnson.*

Good men often blench the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* some things in religion; by an indelicate zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Sitting-bell.*

To *OVER-ARCH*. *v. a.* [over and arch.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca *over-arches* the floods,
Brown with *over-arching* shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

To *OVER-AWE*. *v. a.* [over and awe.] To keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *over-awe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *over-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and founding in your ears, the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *over-aw'd* my daughter to comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *over-awe* when she appears. *Granville's Poems.*

To *OVER-BALANCE*. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *over-balance* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, must be paid in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them. *Rogers, Sermon. xii.*

OVER-BALANCE. *n. f.* [over and balance.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *over-balance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVER-BATTLE. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* isto grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trust.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankness, things less profitable,

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whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, falleth.

To *OVER-BEAR*. *v. a.* [over and bear.] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to *over-bear* the laws. *Hook.*

My desire
All continent impediment would *over-bear*,
That did oppose my will. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The ocean *over-bearing* of his lift,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous hafts
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
Over-bears your officers. *Shakespeare.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To *over-bear*. *Shakespeare. King John.*

Gloster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *over-borne* by thee. *Shakespeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *over-born* the Christians. *Kneller.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *over-bear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,
By the impetuous torrent.

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *Denham.*

Crowding on the last the first impel;
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgment, if swayed by the *over-bearing* of passion, and stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glauc. Scyl. c. 27.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *over-bear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *OVER-BID*. *v. a.* [over and bid.] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *over-bid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

To *OVER-BLOW*. *v. n.* [over and blow.] To be past its violence.

To *OVER-BLOW*. *v. a.* [over and blow.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *over-blown*. *Fairy Queen.*

All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain. *Spenser.*

This age fit of fear is *over-blown*,
An easy talk it is to win our own. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *over-blown*,
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *over-blown*. *Dryden's Virg.*

OVER-BOARD. *adv.* [over and board. See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board*. *South's Sermon.*

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he seized the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *Leffingwell.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superior force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *over-board*. *Arbutnot.*

To *OVER-BULK*. *v. a.* [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

To *OVER-BURDEN*. *v. a.* [over and burden.] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *over-burdened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Silvius, b. ii.*

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To *OVER-BUY*. *v. a.* [over and buy.] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wife,
Who lights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryd.*

To *OVER-CARRY*. *v. a.* [over and carry.] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was left easy to be *over-carried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To *OVER-CAST*. *v. a.* *part. over-cast.* [over and cast.] 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they pass,
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*. *Fairy Queen.*

Hie, Robin, *over-cast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon, *Shakespeare.*

With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.
Our days of age are laid and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *over-cast* her ever-shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *over-cast*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour where-with it *over-casts* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray mists *over-cast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

To rate too high in computation.

The king in his account of peace and calms, did much *over-cast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *OVER-CHARGE*. *v. a.* [over and charge.] 1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants. *Pope.*

To burden.

He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul. *Shakespeare.*

To rate too high.

Here's Gloster, a foe to citizens,
Over-charging your free purses with large fines. *Shakespeare.*

To fill too full.

Her heart is but *over-charg'd*; she will recover. *Shakespeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South's Sermons.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the literal and *figural* in themselves exceeding short, are to beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addison's Spectator.*

To load with too great a charge.

As canons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakespeare.*

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *over-charg'd*, breaks, milles, or recoils. *Denham.*

To *OVER-CLOUD*. *v. a.* [over and cloud.] To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night
Over-clouds, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickel.*

To *OVER-CLOY*. *v. a.* [over and cloy.] To fill beyond satiety.

A cum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *over-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERCOME*. *v. a.* *pret. I overcome;* *part. pass. overcome;* *anciently overcomer,* as in *Spenser*. [overcomen, Dutch.] 1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transformed to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenser.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spenser.*

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Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. *2 Pet. ii. 19.*

Fire by thicker air *overcome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

To over-flow; to surcharge.

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *overcomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

To *OVERCOME*. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest overcome when thou art judged. *Rom. iii. 4.*

OVERCOMER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To *OVER-COUNT*. *v. a.* [over and count.] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *over-count* thee. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

To *OVER-COVER*. *v. a.* [over and cover.] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
Over-cover'd quite with dead mens rattling bones,
With rocky thanks and yellow chapels skulls. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVER-CROW*. *v. a.* [over and crow.] To crow as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenser.*

To *OVERDO*. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *over-done* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare.*

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To *OVER-DRESS*. *v. a.* [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To *OVER-DRIVE*. *v. a.* [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Gen. xxxiii. 13.*

To *OVER-EYE*. *v. a.* [over and eye.] 1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Left *over-eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVER-EMPTY*. *v. a.* [over and empty.] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands purses. *Carew.*

OVERFALL. *n. f.* [over and fall.] Cataract.

To fall too full.

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